

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1850.

Death of Rev. Dr. Judson.

The pioneer missionary, Judson, is no more.—The painful news of his death reached this city in a brief telegraphic dispatch to the Hartford Times on Friday evening, Sept. 6. The next day were received the following slip from the missionary Rooms at Boston.

Missionary Rooms, Boston, Sept. 6, 1850.

By the overland mail from India, the painful intelligence has this day reached the Missionary Rooms, of the death of Rev. Amos A. Judson, D. D., senior missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

He died on the 12th of April last, on board the French Frigate Aristide Marie, of Bordeaux, bound for the island of Bourbon, at the age of 62. Dr. Judson left Maulmain, on the 3rd of April, accompanied by Mr. T. S. Kannev, in compliance with the directions of his physician. Mrs. J. would have gone with her husband but it was at the hazard of her life, and he would not consent. For a day or two hope and fear alternated, but before the pilot left the vessel, he felt so much revived as to dictate a message to Mrs. Judson, expressing a confident belief that he would recover. Scarcely, however, had the pilot got off when he relapsed, and suffered great pain, which continued till he was released by death. He was buried in the sea on the same evening in latitude 13 deg. North, longitude 53 deg. East, within the range of islands that run down to the straits of Malacca, within nine days after the embarkation.

Dr. Judson embarked for the East in 1812, and has thus been more than thirty-eight years in missionary service.

Dr. Judson was the son of the Rev. Adoniram Judson, a Congregational clergyman in Plymouth county, Mass. He graduated at Brown University with the intention of pursuing the study of the law, but meeting with a change in his religious views shortly after he graduated, he abandoned the law and entered Andover Theological Seminary as a theological student. The history of the missionary spirit which originated with several of the students at Andover is well known to the religious world. It was here that Judson resolved to devote his life to the spread of the gospel in foreign lands.

He embarked for Calcutta, in company with Samuel Newell, Luther Rice, and Samuel Noti, under the patronage of the American Board in 1812. During the voyage Dr. Judson's mind was turned to the subject of baptism. The question whether it was his duty to baptize the children of the pagans perplexed him for some time, and after a careful investigation of the subject he came to the conclusion that believers only were the proper subjects of baptism, and that immersion is the only scriptural mode. On his arrival in Calcutta he was baptized by one of the English Baptist missionaries there. This was the origin of American Baptist Missions in foreign parts. As a body the Baptists had only attempted to give the gospel to those on our own shores, and at that time, this work was done but very imperfectly. Judson seemed to be the man marked out by Divine Providence not only to bear the name of Christ far hence to the gentiles but also to awaken a missionary spirit in the churches at home. It is almost impossible to conceive of a situation more unpleasant and discouraging than his. In consequence of the change in his views on the subject of baptism he had cut himself off from a support by the American Board; that organization being strictly pedo-baptist.—Thus he found himself a stranger in a foreign land, with the language of which he was wholly unacquainted, dependent on a denomination for support with whom there was no missionary organization, and but little or no interest felt in the cause of Foreign Missions. But under all these discouraging circumstances his courage never failed him. His confidence was in God, and with a fixed purpose, he set about the double task of preparing the way for the preaching of the gospel in Burmah and of arousing the churches at home to a sense of their duty. Rice, who had embraced Baptist sentiments, came home for the purpose of awakening a missionary spirit. In a letter written by Dr. Judson, which Rice brought with him, after describing the work to be done preparatory to the preaching of the gospel and the means that would be wanted to commence a mission, he added, "as to the results, tell them they are as sure as the promise of God can make them." The result has proved that his confidence was not misplaced.

We have neither the time nor the room to furnish a history of the missionary labors of Dr. Judson, of his imprisonments, his trials; his labors in season and out of season, for nearly forty years. That history will undoubtedly be furnished by some one competent to the task and given to the world in the form of a book that will embrace a history of our Foreign Missions from their commencement. The man who, under God, was the instrument of arousing our churches to a sense of their duty in regard to the wants of the heathen world, is no more. He rests from his labors, and when "the sea shall give up her dead," he will awake in the likeness of that Saviour whom he served so long and so faithfully here on earth.

Visit from Norwich.

The children connected with the Sabbath School of the Central Baptist church, Norwich, made a visit to this city last week on Thursday. They were accompanied by the pastor of the church, Rev. E. T. Hiscox, and also by their Sabbath School Teachers. We understand that they numbered all nearly four hundred. They arrived in the Williamite train at 10 o'clock, and were received at the station house by a committee from the First Baptist church, where they were escorted through High and Church streets to the meeting house, where a fine collation had been prepared in the spacious yard in the rear of the church. The entire area was enclosed with canvas, and the interior was decorated with evergreens, cages of singing birds, &c. The arrangements reflected much credit on the young ladies connected with the First Baptist church. Rev. Messrs. Hiscox and Turnbull addressed the assembly. As the party did not return till the departure of the 4 o'clock train, the scholars had an opportunity to visit some of the places of interest in our city, among which were the Historical Rooms, Charter Oak, &c.

In the evening the tables were again spread and the church and congregation enjoyed a pleasant picnic, and some fine music. Such social gatherings serve to make us better acquainted with each other, and promote friendship and harmony.

Mrs. S. M. A. Cheney, wife of Rev. D. B. Cheney, pastor of the First Baptist church in Columbus, Ohio, and formerly of Greenville, in this State, has fallen a victim to the cholera.

Commencement at Brown University.

The eighty-second Commencement of this University occurred on Wednesday, the 4th inst. The weather was pleasant, the attendance of graduates and friends from abroad was large, and the various exercises of the occasion were highly interesting.

The Philomenian and United Brothers' Societies held their celebration on Tuesday afternoon, in Dr. Hall's church. The Oration was delivered by Henry J. Raymond, Esq. of New York. His subject—*The Relation of the Scholar to his Country and Age*—was handled with considerable ability by the youthful speaker. The Poem, by Park Benjamin, Esq. of Newport, contained many amusing and severe hits upon the *Fashions* of the times.

The Discourse before the Society for Missionary Inquiry, was delivered on Tuesday evening, in the First Baptist church, by Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's church, Boston. This was a very able and eloquent performance, truly evangelical in tone and spirit, in which the baseless theories of social progress and human perfectibility, so rife in some quarters, were dealt with in a masterly manner, and the true idea of the progress of Christianity, by individual conversions, personal faith, and the work of the Spirit, was brought out in clear and bold prominence. Seldom has it been our privilege to listen to a more interesting, sound and able discourse.

The Commencement exercises were held on Wednesday, in the First Baptist church. Twelve young gentlemen delivered Oration and Dissertations, all of which were creditable to themselves, their instructors, and their *Alma Mater*. One of the speakers is a son of Luther Rice, the Missionary. Dr. Wayland presided, and awarded the premiums and conferred the Degrees with that dignity of manner and bearing, for which he is celebrated.

The Degree of A. B. was conferred on the following members of the graduating class:

Charles Eugene Aaron, George Edras Allen, George Nelson Anthony, James Brown, Jesse Holcombe Buck, Samuel Benjamin Flagg, Elijah Timothy Fletcher, Benjamin West Gardner, Alvah Winslow Godding, Edward Powers Gray, John Walker Kennedy, Henry Fayette Lane, John Morris, James Ormsbee Murray, Edward Lillie Pierce, Stephen Williams Price, Henry Clay Rice, Geo. Benjamin Ruggles, Samuel Simpson, Geo. Edgar Williams, Erasmus Worthington.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Isaac Julian Burgess and Silas Livermore, of the class of 1842.

Austin Norcross, of the class of 1843.

Levi Witter Meech, of the class of 1845.

Henry Isaac Cox, of the class of 1846.

Charles Mason Allen, Albert Henry Campbell, George Capron, Frederick Dennison, Reuben Aldridge Guild, Phineas Horace, John Hill Luther, and Ambrose Paschal Sevilon Stuart, of the class of 1847, and upon Richard Sexton James, of Columbia College, Dist. Col.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Stephen T. Olney, Providence.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Henry Adolphus Miles, of the class of 1829, and Rev. Rollin Heber Neale, of Boston, Mass.

After the exercises at the church, the procession repaired to Rhode Island Hall, one of the College buildings, where a bountiful dinner was provided for the alumni and guests. In the course of the afternoon a list of graduates deceased within the year, was read by Prof. Gamwell, and a number of speeches were made. Dr. Wayland explained the "New System" just introduced into the University. Mr. Kingsburn, Chairman of the Committee of Finance for raising \$125,000 for the better endowment of the College, stated that only 2,000 were wanting to make up the entire amount. The subscription books were circulated and a thousand dollars were pledged by individuals present. The Committee had already assumed the responsibility of filling the subscription, by which the whole amount is secured. The success of this movement to endow the University, must be gratifying to all its friends. The new system appears to meet with general favor, and while it opens the advantages of the University to a wider class of students it will doubtless promote also a higher degree of scholarship. Two new professorships have been established.

The prospects of Brown were never better than at the present. An unusual number of new students have just entered the University. May the highest prosperity, and the choicest blessings of Heaven attend our venerated *Alma Mater*!

Congress.

The wheels of legislation, after having been pretty effectually blocked for three quarters of a year, have begun to move in good earnest at last.—The compromise bill which was rejected by the Senate and then passed in separate bills, bids fair to become a law. Already three or four of these bills have passed both houses and received the signature of the President. These are the Texas boundary, New Mexico, California and Utah bills. The House voted down the Texas boundary bill 107 to 97, and then on motion of one of the Texas representatives resolved to reconsider it. The bill was again taken up, and without much ceremony was passed 107 to 97. The Texas representatives, in the first place, we believe, voted against the bill, and then finding they had lost it, turned round and voted for it.

The territorial bill for New Mexico is silent on the subject of slavery; the motion to insert the Wilcox proviso, and a motion to prevent the inhabitants from legislating on slavery, having been voted down by large majorities.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—The Boston Journal states that the deaf mutes of New England are making arrangements to manifest their gratitude to two of their special friends and benefactors at Hartford, for their successful endeavors in introducing the present system of instruction for the deaf and dumb, by the presentation of plate on the 26th inst. The service, which consists of two massive and elegantly chased silver pitchers and salvers, the design of the raised work being a representation of the Institution for the deaf and dumb at Hartford—a teacher instructing two pupils—a profile of one of the gentlemen for whom the plate is intended—the coats of arms for the States of New England, and other appropriate devices, is to be presented to the Rev. Mr. Galland and Mr. Cheney. The presentation is to take place at American Hall, when an address will be made by an accomplished Deaf Mute. It is expected that nearly all the deaf mutes in New England will be present on the occasion.

Stonington Baptist Sabbath School Festival.

Mr. EORON.—Did you ever spend a day in the woods with a Sabbath School; a real Sabbath School picnic? If you have, then you know all about it, and if you have not, you have yet to enjoy one of the richest treats you have ever met with. I speak from experience. Last week I attended one of these delightful meetings, and have ever since wished to give you some idea of the fine time we had. The Baptist Sabbath School of this place, under the superintendence of D. W. Thomson, (which by the bye is one of the largest and best schools in the place) came to the conclusion to have a Festival and Pic Nic, to which they invited the Baptist Sabbath Schools of Westbury.—The day was a delightful one, and just such a day as a kind Providence would be most likely to contribute to fill up the measure of our happiness.

At a little after 9 o'clock A. M., the train of cars which was to bring the Westbury schools, arrived, and in the car-house, ready to receive them, waited the Stonington Baptist School, consisting of about 150 children; the girls all dressed in white, with wreaths of flowers on their head, and led by the Stonington Brass Band, marched through the village, then to the church, where they were met with a hearty welcome by the pastor, Rev. A. G. Palmer, and after singing by the children, and remarks by the Rev. Frederic Denison of Westbury, expressive of the pleasure they felt in meeting with the Stonington Baptist School, they took up the line of march for the grove which had been chosen for the collation, and a delightful place it was, embracing woodland, field, and flood. And here what a sight met our eyes, tables on each side 116 feet in length, literally groaning under the weight of the good things of this life, and arranged in the most tasteful manner I ever beheld, to which nearly eight hundred sat down, after which we were requested to retire to the woods on the hill, where comfortably seated, we listened to an address by the Rev. Alfred Burdick of Westbury, in one of his happiest efforts. His text was *Pic Nic*; which he defined as each contributing to the good of the whole; after speaking of the contribution of each in this instance for the good of the whole, and of the pleasure he felt in being a participant of the joy it had caused in the hearts of the Sabbath School children, who were seated around him, with blooming cheeks and beaming eyes, which spoke forth their thanks. Then he spoke of the contribution of a kind Providence to this most delightful day; the balmy air, the gentle breeze, the shady grove, the murmuring brook; all, all contribute for the good of the whole. A Father, care, a Saviour's love, his mission to earth for the good of mankind. But I shall only spoil it if I attempt a report, and will only say that the great lesson taught was, that the world was a great Pic Nic, and that we must never lose the opportunity of contributing for the good of the whole; for by so doing we shall fulfil our destiny on earth and bring peace and happiness to the hearts of thousands of our fellow creatures.

The following hymn, written for the occasion by the superintendent, was then sung by the children.

Here we meet with friends and teachers,
"Neath the shady green wood tree,
To unite with hearts and voices,
In this festive jubilee;
And to thee, our Heavenly Father,
Would we raise the song of praise:
O, accept our humble offering,
Guardian of our youthful days.

Friends and teachers, come and join us,
Swell aloud the choral strain,
'Till the woods, the hills and valleys,
Echo back the words again.

"Praise to him, who has delivered
From the despot's galling chains,
Banished war with all its horrors,
Far from these, our happy Plains.

Lord for these, and all thy blessings,
Deign 'accept our grateful lays,
Fit our hearts, and tune our voices
Here to celebrate thy praise;

May the blessing of the Father,
And the grace of Christ the Son,
With the Holy Spirit's influence,
Join to blend our hearts in one.

"Refers to the bombardment of Stonington.

Then we listened to some remarks from Elder Denison, and singing by the school, when we adjourned to rove through the woods, and flowery valleys. Here might be seen a happy group seated on a large rock, deep in the woods, near which they had erected a swing, and while some enjoyed themselves with this, the others made the welkin ring with joyous notes of praise, from our Sabbath School melodies. All appeared to enjoy themselves in the way that suited them best, till the bell called us together to return to the village, where we entered the church, and had exercises of a most interesting kind. The time drawing near for the guests to return, they were escorted to the cars, and having about fifteen minutes to spare we spent it in singing some of our most beautiful Sabbath School hymns. At last the time arrived for us to part; the bell rang, and with three hearty cheers, we bade farewell to our Westbury friends, with all the good wishes that could possibly attend them.

In conclusion, allow me to say it was one of the happiest days of my life; every thing went off to the satisfaction of all; every one appeared to enjoy themselves; no accident occurred to mar the happiness of any, for which we have reason to be thankful. Great credit is due to those who had the management of this affair; especially to the ladies, for their untiring zeal in this good work, and for the liberality displayed on this occasion, they have contributed a happy day to hundreds of youthful hearts, which with gratitude will look back for the meridian or decline of life and thank the day spent at the Stonington Baptist Sunday School festival.

Stonington, Sept. 4th, 1850.

Rev. Dr. Brisbane has become the pastor of a newly organized Baptist church in Cherist, Ohio.

A disturbance occurred on the 7th inst., at the Jewish synagogue in Herkimer street, Albany, which caused a division in the congregation. One party determined to prevent the Rabbi from performing the service, while others wanted to sustain him. The sheriff and police were called out and took possession of the house and closed the doors. This course seemed to quiet both parties.

Sabbath School Excursion.

On Thursday last, the 5th inst., the Sabbath School of the Central Baptist church, Norwich, made an Excursion by Rail Road, to Hartford, where they had been kindly invited by the Sabbath School of the North Baptist church, to become their guests.

There was something quite discouraging in the announcement made by the handbills, that the cars would leave the depot, West Chelsea, at a quarter past 6 o'clock. It would be no small undertaking, especially for mothers to have their children ready at the depot, by that early train. The morning was not the fairest, and doubtless many were detained by the early appearance of rain. Notwithstanding they continued to come, men, women, and children, until about four hundred completed the company, and the train moved on. There are some beautiful views between Norwich and Hartford; and as the weather became very favorable, these were much enjoyed.

We reached Hartford at 10 o'clock, and were received by a Committee of the North Baptist School, under the direction of Mr. Bronson, Second Superintendent. A procession was formed, and marched to the church, where the Hartford School, already assembled, were waiting to receive their guests. On entering the house we were greeted with music from the beautiful new organ, followed by singing from the Choir and School. The two Schools were arranged and managed during the day under the direction of their respective Superintendents. Mr. Ambury of the Central Norwich, and Mr. Howard of the North Hartford, together with the Committee and Teachers of each. After singing in the church, an address was made by Rev. Mr. Turnbull, on behalf of their School, welcoming their Norwich guests to their city, and to their hospitality. In reply remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Hiscox on behalf of the Norwich School, expressive of their pleasure and gratitude for their kind reception, and inviting them to visit Norwich another season, and share similar favors.

Both Schools were then directed to a lot in the rear of the church, over which an awning had been spread, and where were tables spread with the abundant provision, which the generosity of the North church school had supplied for their Norwich visitors. Every thing was arranged in the best manner, and without confusion or disorder, both schools and friends partook of the repast, which in excellency and abundance, fully justified the "Welcome," which in large, generous looking capitals, gazed smilingly upon us as we entered the place.

After our bodily wants had been well supplied, it was thought best for the company to disperse, and the children under the guidance of Teachers and friends, go where they might wish. The various places of public interest, and of usual resort, had, by previous arrangement, been all opened for us, without trouble or expense on our part. Hartford was consequently, pretty thoroughly explored. Crowds visited the State House, examined museum records, and interesting antiquities within, and had a beautiful view of the beautiful city, from the top.

The Athenaeum was visited, where the gentlemanly attention of Dr. Robins, made every one feel at home, and gave peculiar interest to the Historical Society's room, by the explanations he so kindly gave. The Gallery of paintings, contains some beautiful specimens of the art, in landscape and portrait. To this we were also admitted. By the favor of Joseph Monds Esq. of Norwich, we gained access to the Natural History Society's museum, a room not usually open, but which is richly worth visiting, especially for a large and valuable cabinet of shells, beautifully arranged, belonging to Mr. Monds, collected by him and temporarily deposited there. Through this room we were also shown by Dr. Robins.

The Charter Oak received a large share of attention; and weary, yet interested companies sat down beneath its ample shade to rest them after a long walk, and meditate on its historical associations. The Asylum, and other places, were visited by but few, for want of time. Our thanks are due to the gentlemen by whose politeness we were admitted to the various places visited.

At 4 o'clock, the excursion left the Depot at Hartford, homeward bound, arriving in Norwich about 7 o'clock. No accident occurred, and no unpleasant incident, to mar the enjoyment of the occasion. We shall long cherish in the kindest regard, the Hartford friends, who so essentially contributed to the pleasures of the day; and we doubt not the brief acquaintance formed between the Schools, will long be cherished with pleasure and profit, especially if—as we sincerely hope may be the case—the Central Baptist School shall be permitted the privilege of receiving a visit from, and reciprocating the kind attentions of the North Baptist School another year.

Thanks are also due the Superintendents and Conductors on the Rail Road, over which we passed, for their prudent care, in providing against all accident, and by every means contributing to the safety and comfort of the Excursion. BANA.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—A new volume of this paper will be commenced on the 21st inst., when a good opportunity to subscribe for it, will be presented to those who wish to "reserve" the volumes for binding. The Scientific American is designed for inventors, mechanists, and mechanics who take an interest in the improvements of the age. Its editor is a matter of fact man, and understands his business well; of course his readers are never imposed upon by quick inventions, hydro-electric lights, &c. Every new and useful invention is explained in this paper, in the simplest language, and an accurate knowledge of them is imparted by the aid of wood cuts. A list of patent claims, prepared at the Patent Office expressly for the American, is published in its columns, weekly, together with a variety of valuable and interesting matter. To inventors, mechanics, manufacturers, and all who are interested in improvements in machinery, the Scientific American would seem to be almost indispensable. Published by Munn & Company, 125 Fulton street, N. Y., at two dollars per year.

Rev. Thomas O. Lincoln, of Manchester, N. H., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Broad street Baptist church, Utica, N. Y.

E. S. Cleveland, Esq., Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Journal of the House, which has left on our table. It forms a book of 272 pages, and is handsomely printed by Osborn & Baldwin, New Haven.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The census takers at the South say that the oldest persons they find are those of the unmixed African race. A warm climate and simple fare are the chief causes of the longevity of these people. Rice, corn-meal and sweet potatoes, with now and then an opossum, or a bit of bacon, constitute the principal food of the field slaves. But we think it is a fact that the full blooded African is longer lived, than the mixed or mulatto race, now so common in the South.

Rev. R. H. MAINE, has accepted an unanimous call from the 1st Baptist Church, Saybrook, (Winthrop) Ct., where he has been laboring for some months, and whither he has recently removed his family. He wishes his correspondents to address him accordingly.

From California.

Empire City from Chagres, arrived at New York on Thursday, with late news from Panama. She brought about a million dollars in gold and silver, and a large quantity of the Georgia brought about as much more. The gold and silver was in the form of much discount and disturbance in the market, and the want of a more efficient government. The cholera broke out on the steamer Panama on her downward trip, and the passengers died of it. Reached Panama. Among those who died were the names of Capt. Ashley, of Mystic, and John Crocker, of New London, Ct., and E. Frost, and John Barker, of Springfield.

News.—Both houses of Congress have adjourned on the 30th inst.

MEMORIAL CELEBRATION.—The friends of the late General Sherman, who died on Wednesday, held a splendid celebration on Wednesday. Several fine companies from abroad were among the number was one from Norwich, Springfield, and one from New Britain, several bands of music. In the evening, the most splendid display of fireworks ever seen in this State. The city was filled with people.

D. Dr.—We see by the report of the exercises at Brown University, that the D. Dr. was conferred on the Rev. Rollin H. Boston. Dr. Neale is a native born citizen, and notwithstanding his resignation still regards himself as one of us.

CONNECTICUT BAPTIST PREACHER.—We will sit lightly upon him. It is to be next time that Brown bestows her honors on a man, that she will select a representative State, titles being scarce and in demand.

Dr. P. Waldo, please accept our copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents, in bound volumes, with

Fatal Rail Road Accident.

A passenger train on the Western Rail Road, a serious and fatal accident on Monday while on its way from Albany to Springfield, 42 miles west of Springfield, while was moving at the rate of 25 miles an hour, and the second passenger car ran into it down the track; and in this it was dragged along at a rapid rate for three hundred yards; the broken axle, breaking through the floor, and flying at the passengers, the car at the same time and grinding along, partly on its wheels and partly on the track and the car was crowded full of passengers of terrible confusion ensued. Scarcely a minute had passed when the train was stopped, and three were killed on the train. The names were Col. S. G. Mountford, of New York City; Miss Roscoe, daughter of the Delavan House, Albany; Whittemore, of Leicester, Mass. Several were badly injured, among them were Mrs. J. L. Lane, who was killed, and others who could not be removed.

Philippe, ex-king of France, died in the 26th of August.

News of the Week.

Among the Overland Emigrants.—A "Times" speaking of the Overland route, told that there is scarcely a party who have not some time on short allowance, that they are lined with dead animals, some from exhaustion, some from lack of food, and some from lack of water. The animals are packed on their backs, almost ready themselves, worn down and enervated by their long and arduous journey. These cases are among the most distressing and painful scenes of the journey, and are a constant reminder of the hardships and dangers of the route.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 6.

Dr. J. L. Lane, having been a negro woman, yesterday, in Matthews county, Va. Dr. Lane was a white man, and was charged with the crime of having killed a negro woman. The case is now pending in court.

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The society has been organized, and is now in the process of raising funds for the purpose of sending emigrants to the West Indies.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

OF WEALTH OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.—A list of the taxable property of the city of Providence in the year 1850, gives the total amount at \$31,240,000, which the assessment is 50 cents on each \$100. One hundred and six persons, corporations and estates own over \$14,000,000, or nearly one half of this amount. The greatest tax is that of Alexander Duncan and family, \$225,000.

CHOLERA AT GALENA.—We have a Galea Advertiser of the 24th. There were no new cases of cholera on the 23d, or none that did not yield to the usual remedies. Between Sunday morning and Thursday night there were 60 burials in the City and Catholic burial grounds.

DODGEBY, Wisconsin, has suffered terribly from the scourge. Since the first of July the whole number has been 94—of which 85 were of cholera. In the town alone there were 61 deaths from cholera. St. Louis, Sept. 27th.

DEATH FROM THE STING OF A YELLOW JACKET.

Last week a son of Mr. John Gilpin, of Centre township, in this county, 12 years of age, came to his death in the following singular manner:—While playing or mashing apples to make cider, a "yellow jacket" flew into the house, and stung him on the back of the neck, and in twenty minutes after he was dead. Swelling set in immediately, which completely closed the windpipe, and death was produced by asphyxiation.—Cambridge (Ohio) Times.

We are gratified to learn that Edward Cooper, Esq., formerly editor of the Syracuse Journal, has been appointed Indian Agent for Utah.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

RECEIVED, N. Y., Sept. 5.

CONCEALING SLAVES.—Captain Williams of the 5th. Co. of New York, arrived last week, for concealing slaves aboard his vessel was examined yesterday and remanded for trial in King William Co. The impression is, that he is unwillingly involved himself.

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 5.

THE GREAT FLOODS.—The waters having receded, the extent of the damage is made apparent. It presents a sickening sight; several dead bodies have been recovered. I am assured it will take two or three months to repair the damage along the Schuylkill Canal.

The Reading Railroad will be ready to send coal down in the course of a week or ten days at the farthest. It is almost impossible to say what the loss will be. However, in this place and 30 miles round, it is estimated at from a half to one million of dollars.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.

THE STEAMSHIP ISABELL.—The steamer Isabel, from New York, brought up last night 2000 passengers, 1100 of whom were cabin passengers, and the remainder were deck passengers. Among them was a child who died during the night. This city is densely crowded by visitors to the State Fair. The Delavan House alone entertains over 1000 persons.

"THE VILLAGE OF WILLIAMSBURG."—Particulars of the census now in progress, show that the present population of Williamsburg is 276, 070. In 1840 it was only 5043; in 1845 it was 11,338. Consequently the population has nearly trebled in five years, and is nearly six times greater than ten years ago.

U. S. MILITIA.—The entire militia force of the U. S. for the present year, is nearly three million men. Of this number, Pennsylvania furnished 276, 070; New York, 291,422; Maryland, 46,854; Virginia, 124,262; Massachusetts, 102,781; Ohio, 176, 150; North Carolina, 79,448; South Carolina, 55,209; and Texas, 19,776.

MALIGNANT DYSENTERY.—Accounts from almost every part of the country this season represent dysentery to be very prevalent and unusually fatal. In most places where cholera has prevailed, it has been given way to this nearly as fatal disease.

NEW YORK CITY; Miss Roscoe, daughter of the Delavan House, Albany; Whittemore, of Leicester, Mass. Several were badly injured, among them were Mrs. J. L. Lane, who was killed, and others who could not be removed.

Philippe, ex-king of France, died in the 26th of August.

News of the Week.

Among the Overland Emigrants.—A "Times" speaking of the Overland route, told that there is scarcely a party who have not some time on short allowance, that they are lined with dead animals, some from exhaustion, some from lack of food, and some from lack of water. The animals are packed on their backs, almost ready themselves, worn down and enervated by their long and arduous journey. These cases are among the most distressing and painful scenes of the journey, and are a constant reminder of the hardships and dangers of the route.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 6.

Dr. J. L. Lane, having been a negro woman, yesterday, in Matthews county, Va. Dr. Lane was a white man, and was charged with the crime of having killed a negro woman. The case is now pending in court.

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The society has been organized, and is now in the process of raising funds for the purpose of sending emigrants to the West Indies.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

GOVERNMENT.—Trade has been moderately active since our last review, and has been one of the time since early in the year when it was at its lowest ebb.

INSURANCE IN BELGIUM.—In consequence of excessive heavy rains on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, in different parts of Belgium, extensive inundations were caused, and vast damage was done. The railway communications between Brussels and the French frontiers were interrupted. The Brussels and local journals contain long details of the inundations.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—BERLIN, Aug. 20.—At a cabinet council, on the 19th, it was resolved to decline adopting the Austrian invitation to join the Federal Diet, and reserving a protest against all non-German consequences, to be sent to a commission respecting the property of the confederation.

VANDALISM.—The beautifully sculptured stone presented by the State of South Carolina for the Washington Monument was wantonly defaced by some miscreant, in Washington, on Sunday last. The stone is adorned by the coat of arms of that State. The heads are broken off the male and female figures, and the trump of peace, held by an angel above these figures, is also broken. Orders were on Monday given for the restoration of this work, by deepening the engraving.

FROM THE CACINATI ENQUIRER.—Yesterday afternoon a fatal accident occurred at the Falls. Mr. Nobles, Hardware Merchant of St. Catharines, with his wife and two children, in a carriage, was driving through the ravine leading down from Drummondville to the Falls, when the horse became unmanageable and backed off a precipice about 40 feet in depth. Mr. Noble jumped from the carriage with the children, and escaped without injury. The horse, however, was precipitated down the bank, and so severely injured, that he could not stand, and has since died.—Buffalo Commercial Ad.

THE SELKIRK CARAVAN.—The Minnesota Pioneer of the 21st Aug. says, that the caravan from the Selkirk Settlement, 600 miles north of St. Paul, has arrived at the Sauk Rapids. The caravans are taken up by a single ox, but some use small horses. They were fifty days on the way, and had a wearisome journey on account of the floods. Mr. Ross, one of the company, states that they prefer the St. Paul's market to the Hudson's Bay Company, because they get a better price for their wares. They probably get goods cheaper too. Whatever may be the truth of their representations as to the comparative prices of goods at Hudson's Bay and St. Paul, there is this fact in the case—that the trade on the Mississippi increases every year, and they will transport from St. Paul's in this season, all the goods their means will afford.

Mr. Ross, says that Selkirk and the region within twenty miles, has six Protestant churches, two Catholic, and one nunnery.

DICTIONARIES IN THE SCHOOLS.—The Act of the Legislature, giving a copy of Webster's Quarto or Worcester's Octavo Dictionary to each School District, took effect the first of August. During that month, the Worcester's Quarto was distributed by the Districts, and eighteen copies of Worcester. Randolph is the only town that has taken Worcester exclusively, and out of fifty-four towns and cities, forty-nine, including Boston and Cambridge, have taken Webster's Quarto.

The sales of Webster, through the booksellers, we learn have been much larger the present year than at any previous time, showing that the more extensively the work is known, the more highly it is appreciated.—Springfield Republican, Sept. 5.

JERRY LIND.—The premium of \$200 offered by Mr. Barnum, of the American Museum, for the best song to be sung by Jerry Lind, as a greeting to America, has been awarded by the Committee to Bayard Taylor. The Committee was George Ripley, Jules Benedict, J. Gaylord Clark, and J. S. Redfield.

AN ENTERPRISING BOY.—Master Horace D. Shores, 14 years of age, left his home in Hampton, Conn., on the 29th of August, taking with him a good stock of clothing, a silver watch and \$30 in money, and went to the city of New York, where he has been for the purpose of going to sea. His father reports that he was "always a good boy," but had a great desire to become a sailor—being checked by his friends, he thus probably eloped in order to gratify his long-cherished wish.

The whaleman's most uncertain lot may fully satisfy him, or at least reduce the romance of a running away from a comfortable home on land for a life on the ocean waves.—Boston Trans.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

At market, 2041 Cattle, about 1000 Beves, and 1041 Stores, consisting of working oxen, cows and calves, yearlings, two and three years old.

Prices.—Market Beef—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Pork—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Mutton—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Lamb—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Chicken—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Turkey—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Duck—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Goose—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Pig—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Rabbit—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Squirrel—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Beaver—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Muskrat—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Otter—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Mink—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Fox—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Skunk—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Badger—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Weasel—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Mole—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Shrew—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

Prices.—Market Hedgehog—Extra 36 cents per cwt, first quality 34—2d do. 32—3d do. 30—4th do. 28—5th do. 26—6th do. 24—7th do. 22—8th do. 20—9th do. 18—10th do. 16—11th do. 14—12th do. 12—13th do. 10—14th do. 8—15th do. 6—16th do. 4—17th do. 2—18th do. 1—19th do. 1/2—20th do. 1/4.

THE LITCHFIELD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Will hold its Fifth Anniversary with the Baptist Church in Gaylord's Bridge, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 18th and 19th. Bro. D. Avery is appointed to preach the introductory sermon.

A. N. BENEDICT, GAYLORD'S BRIDGE, AUG. 29, 1850.

New Works.

Just published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Boston.

LAKE SUPERIOR; its Physical Character, Vegetation, and Animals, compared with those of other and similar regions, by L. AGASSIZ, and contributions from other eminent Scientific Gentlemen. With a Narrative of the expedition, and illustrations by J. E. CABOT. One volume octavo

From Fraser's Magazine.

LOVE IN DEATH.

A mother sits by a lowly grave,
A hyllock small and green,
With two grey stones at the head and feet,
And the daisied turf between.

Silent she sits in that place of graves,
As if traced in a dream of prayer,
And her hand on plays with the rustling grass
As with curls of an infant's hair.

Does she think of the time when she hushed it
To rest?
With cradle lullabies!
Or when it hung on her teeming breast
With a smile in its lifted eyes?

Or when she touched with a reverent hand
(When its sunny years were three),
The lamb-like fleeces of its flaxen locks
As it lay beside her knee?

Or the hour when a sad and simple pall
Was borne from the cottage door,
And its dancing step was never heard
Again on the household floor?

Does she fondly image a cherub shape
Mid a shining angel band,
With star-crowned locks and garments white,
With a lily in its hand?

Silent her thought; but at twilight hour
Ever she sitteth there,
And her hand on plays with the rustling grass,
As with the curls of an infant's hair.

THE SABBATH IS HERE.

FROM KRUENMACHERS.

The Sabbath is here, it is sent us from heaven;
Rest, rest toilsome life,
Be silent all strife,
Let us stop on our way,
And give thanks and pray
To Him who all things has given.

The Sabbath is here! on this blessed morn
No tired old moans,
No creaking wheel groans,
At rest is the plough;
No noise is heard now,
Save the sound of the rustling corn.

The Sabbath is here; our seed we have sown
In hope and faith;
The Father he saith
Amen! Be it so!
Behold the corn grow!
Rejoicing his goodness we'll own.

The Sabbath is here; His love we will sing
Who sendeth the rain
Upon the young grain,
And soon all around
The sickle will sound,
And home the bright sheaves we will bring.

The Sabbath is here; in hope and in love
We sow in dust,
While we humbly trust
Up yonder shall grow
The seed which we sow,
And bloom a bright garland above.

Religious and Moral.

Whitefield's Preaching.

We have read many descriptions of the appearance of Whitefield and his style of preaching, but none more like-life than the one below:

There was nothing in the appearance of this extraordinary man which would lead you to suppose that a Felix would tremble before him. He was something above the middle stature, well proportioned, and remarkable for native gracefulness of manner. His complexion was very fair, his features regular, and his dark blue eyes small and lively; in recovering from the measles, he had contracted a squint with one of them—but this peculiarity rather rendered the expression of his countenance more remarkable, than in any degree lessened the effects of its uncommon sweetness. His voice excelled both in melody and compass, and its fine modulations were happily accompanied by that grace of action which he possessed in an eminent degree; and which has been said to be the chief requisite of an orator. To have seen him when he first commenced, one would have thought him anything but enthusiastic and glowing; but as he proceeded, his heart warmed with his subject, and his manner became impetuous and animated, till, forgetful of every thing around him, he seemed to kneel at the throne of Jehovah, and to beseech in agony for his fellow beings.

After he had finished his prayer, he knelt for a long time in profound silence; and so powerfully had it affected the most heartless of his audience, that a stillness like that of the tomb pervaded the whole house.

Before he commenced his sermon, long, darkening clouds crowded the bright sunny sky of the morning, and swept their dull shadows over the building, in fearful augury of the storm.

His text was: 'Strive to enter in at the straight gate; for many, I say unto you, shall seek to enter in and shall not be able.' 'See that emblem of human life,' said he as he pointed to a shadow that was flitting across the floor. 'It passed for a moment, and concealed the brightness of Heaven from our view—but it is gone. And where will ye be my hearers, when your lives have passed away, like that dark cloud? O, my dear friends, I see thousands sitting attentive, with their eyes fixed on the poor, unworthy preacher. In a few days, we shall all meet at the judgment-seat of Christ. We shall form a part of that vast assembly which will gather before his throne; and every eye will behold the Judge. With a voice, whose call you must abide and answer, he will inquire whether on earth ye strove to enter in at the straight gate—whether you were supremely devoted to God—whether your hearts were absorbed in Him. My blood runs cold when I think how many of you will then seek to enter in, and shall not be able. O, what plea can you

make before the Judge of the whole earth? Can you say it has been your whole endeavor to mortify the flesh, with its affections and lusts? That your life has been one long effort to do the will of God? No! you must answer. I made myself easy in the world, by flattering myself that all would end well, but I have deceived my own soul and am lost.

You, oh false and hollow Christian—of what avail will it be that you have done many things—read much in the sacred word—that you have made long prayers—that you have attended religious duties, and appeared holy in the eyes of men? What will all this be, if, instead of loving Him supremely, you have been supposing you should exalt yourself in heaven, by acts really polluted and unholy? And you, rich man, wherefore do you hoard your silver? Wherefore count the price you have received for him whom you every day crucify, in your love of gain? Why, that when you are too poor to buy a drop of cold water, your beloved son may be rolled to hell in a chariot, pillowed and cushioned about him!

His eye gradually lighted up, as he proceeded, till, towards the close, it seemed to sparkle with celestial fire.

'O sinners!' he exclaimed, 'by all your hopes of happiness, I beseech you to repent! Let not the wrath of God be awakened! Let not the fires of eternity be kindled against you! See there! said he, pointing to the lightning which played on the corner of the pulpit, 'tis a glance from the angry eye of Jehovah! Hark!' continued he, raising his finger, in a listening attitude, as the distant thunder grew louder and louder, and broke in one tremendous crash over the building, 'it was the voice of the Almighty, as he passed by in his anger!'

As the sound died away, he covered his face, and knelt beside the pulpit, apparently lost in inward and intense prayer. The storm passed rapidly by, and the sun, bursting forth in his might, threw across the heavens a magnificent arch of peace. Rising, and pointing to the beautiful object, he exclaimed, 'look upon the rainbow! and praise him that made it. Very beautiful it is, in the brightness thereof. It compasseth the heavens about with glory; and the hands of the Most High have banded it.'

A Revival Spoils Everything.

So said a noted ventriloquist and juggler, who stopped a few days since at a village on the Western Railroad, and posted his showy hand-bills at every corner, informing the people that the exhibition would be for two nights only. He performed one night, and the attendance was so very small, that he concluded to leave. He was overheard to assign as a reason of his departure, that there was a revival in the place and that it 'spoils everything.' Such an exhibition a few months ago would have drawn out a full house, and 'the revival spoils everything'—everything that corrupts the morals and has a tendency to destroy the souls of men. It spoils the taste of a people, for the time being, for sinful diversions and worldly amusements; it spoils the business of those who seek to enrich themselves without giving any equivalent for what they receive.

Though the remark of the ventriloquist was designed to be a testimony against revivals, yet it is as good testimony in their favor as can be produced. Wicked men and especially those who support themselves by ministering to the vicious propensities of others, or by gratifying their love of the marvellous, know that when a spirit of piety prevails, their business cannot be sustained. Two boys not long since, went into the parlor of a hotel in New York, to sell their yellow colored pamphlet, and offered them to all except one, who was reading his Bible. One of the boys was going to him; says the other, 'It is no use, he is reading his Bible.' That boy understood that bibles and revivals spoil everything.

Let Christians use their endeavors to promote vital godliness, let them pray for a revival of pure and undefiled religion and it will strike a death blow to vice and corruption. If, my Christian friend, you mourn over the degeneracy of the times, and are distressed to see the overflows of wickedness, humble yourself before God, and pray for the descent of the Spirit upon the community in which you live, and it will spoil everything.—*Puritan Recorder.*

Baptist W. Noel.

An American writing from London to his country thus speaks of Mr. Noel in his leaving the Church of England to become a Baptist:—'His trial must have been a severe one; and even now, how sore a thing to be separated from all his family—even his wife—that is, in church relations. They are the nobility, and of course they look upon it as a monstrous fall. His wife, I am told, took it very hard. I asked a lady sitting next to me if she or his family worshipped with him—she said, no, none of them. I have been to hear him. It is certainly a very humble church for so great a man; and you cannot but look upon it with surprise that he ever should have left Church and State. But then we know how powerful are the influences of pure and undefiled religion on such a mind and heart as Baptist Noel. You have only to look upon him and hear the humble, simple flow of eloquence from his lips, to believe he is sincere in all he has done; indeed this is the universal conviction with all.'

How to fill a Church.

Few men are saved who stay away from the sanctuary. Few sanctuaries are full. Few Christians do what they might and ought to fill them. Sometimes the fault is with the preacher, but more commonly with the people. Some families are in their pews in the morning, but rarely at a second service. Some work so hard during the week that they are indisposed to go. Some live remote from the sanctuary, and have no means of conveyance. Owing to distance, fatigue, indolence, and neglect, scarcely a community can be found where one-half the population regularly make their way to the house of God on the Sabbath; and many do not furnish one-fourth of constant church-goers. What is the remedy?

Effective arrangements for supplying families with good reading will induce a love for hearing the word; or, if men will stay at home, they will have some instruction. The steady attendants at Church are those who study the Bible and read good books at home. Filling the shelves with good books will help to fill the sanctuary; while starvation at home will not induce a relish for, or a resort to, the spiritual repast at the house of prayer.

Systematic visits should be made by the members of the Church among the families who neglect the ordinances of God's house, in cities and compact communities; and commodious seats should be reserved for strangers, and those who are not regular attendants. Or, where this is not done, pew occupants ought ever to be ready to relinquish a comfortable corner to allow some perishing sinner the opportunity of hearing the Gospel.

In farming districts, where there are more or less families or neighborhoods residing at a considerable distance from Church, who seldom, if ever, go to the sanctuary for want of a vehicle, let those who own horses and wagons furnish accommodations for those who do not, and especially for the poor. A gentleman in purchasing and improving a little farm in the country, furnished a team with which the many neglecters of the Church in that neighborhood might be carried within the sound of the Gospel. Many others could do the same. Here is missionary work for pious or patriotic farmers. If they will fit up roughly made omnibuses, with a plenty of seats, and let young and old occupy them every Sabbath, the door of the deed will be the happier for his disinterestedness; the Churches may be filled; the hearts of ministers be gladdened; light penetrate darkened minds, and neglected neighborhoods; and the Gospel be honored by the illustration of its benevolent tendencies in practical relations.

For the Christian Secretary.
For Children.

THE ORPHAN.

Come mother, a story for me this evening. I fear my children do not always prize the home, and the kind father and mother they have; the one to tell them stories, and watch over them in sickness, the other to provide for their wants—which money will purchase.—For sometimes, when they cannot do just as they please, or have all the liberty they see fit to run in the streets, it is sometimes them, that I catch a murmur of discontent, and hear the words, when I get to be a man, or a lady, I will do so, and so. The orphan child, that has neither father nor mother, knows, and feels, and suffers a great many things, that you know not of. I will tell you a story in another lady's words. This happened before the homes for orphan's had become as numerous as they are now in our large cities.

'It was a bright sunny morning in midsummer, that I went to ride in the country, and when I got far away from the smoke and the dust of the city, the air was filled with the fragrance of the newly mown grass, and of the late summer flowers. And as I looked upon the leaves of the forest trees, glistening in the sunbeams, with the dew yet upon them, it seemed to me as if the earth had put on robes of more than usual beauty. The birds were singing their songs of gladness, and so much did I enjoy the beauty of the country, that for awhile I almost forgot that sorrow and suffering were in the world.'

On my return to the city, as I was passing the corner of a deserted looking street, I noticed a little girl upon the steps of an old dreary looking house, crying most bitterly. There is something in the grief of childhood, that always reaches my heart, for the heart of a child is usually full of mirth and gladness.

I said to her, child, it is a beautiful morning, and why do you not make your home happy with your smiles, and your songs, like the merry singing birds, instead of weeping thus. 'Indeed, ma'am,' said she, 'and I have no home. As dear as I love the singing birds, they make me feel very sad now. There was one sound I loved to hear better than them, it was my mother's voice; but she is dead.—And they put her far down in the ground, and covered her away from my sight. My father went far over the sea, and was lost in the storm, and I am now among strangers and all alone.'

Have you not any kind friends who can take you, I continued.

'I have uncles and aunts, but they are rich and would not like to be burdened with a poor child like me. It may be they do not know that father is dead.'

I left her and went on, thinking, I have no home, I am all alone; and then the recollections of my own happy childhood came to my mind, and I could not banish thoughts of the poor orphan from my heart. I will take her, thought I, to my own family for awhile, and

see if she seems worthy of kindness. I retraced my way, and said to her, will you go with me. I thought something like intelligence lighted up her eye as she pleasantly answered, 'I will.' I took her to my home. As day after day, I met her with kindness, they were repaid to in the same manner.—As I combed her tangled locks, they became soft and curly; her complexion was clear and fair, her form was perfect, and her merry laugh was soon heard ringing throughout the house, and she seemed happy in the thought of being once more cared for. I never could find it in my heart to send her away from me, and so she has always remained with my children as one of them.

She was a fortunate orphan child, but they are not always so. But my dear children always be kind to the fatherless and motherless when they are thrown in your way, and be thankful that your home is continued to you.

C. A. A.

Springfield, August 24th.

Conservatism of Baptist Principles.

We have always believed that the prevalence of Pedobaptist principles tends to introduce unconverted persons into the church, and in due time into the ministry, and thus corrupts and destroys the church, and prepares the way for dangerous error. The church and the world must be kept radically distinct, and the ordinances administered to none but believers, or a door will be opened for disastrous issues. In the great convulsion which shook the Congregational churches of New England to their centre, and threatened for a time to blot out the very name of evangelical piety, the Baptist churches were unmoved. Their members were untainted by the fatal heresy, and their activity was not impeded.—A correspondent of the New York Observer has alluded significantly to this fact, and suggested its cause. Had he traced the difficulty to its primal source, the practice of infant baptism, his exposition would have been more complete and satisfactory. He says:—

It is interesting to note that in the past history of the rise and spread of Unitarianism in the city no Baptist church has embraced that error. And this may be said, I think, of the Baptist churches in Massachusetts and New England. The reason must be the important fact, that a fundamental principle of all Baptist churches has been to admit no one who did not give evidence of having been born again, which was contrary to the principle of the old Congregational churches during the unfortunate days of the half-way covenant, and the connexion between church and state. Indeed, it seems to me that during that period, the churches gathered the elements for just such a lapse to Unitarianism as they experienced. That our churches may not anticipate a similar lapse to error in another century or two, seems clear, if so be they cling to their present principles of having distinct articles of faith, and faithfully examine each candidate for admission to the church in reference to them, with the accompanying evidence of a new heart and life. Besides we have the past as a standing beacon and warning. And yet, notwithstanding these guards, the price of sound doctrine and sound practice, as well as of liberty, is eternal vigilance.—*Chr. Chron.*

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—A Hungarian exile, Dr. Gabor Naphegyi, residing at Washington, has just executed a very curious and beautiful piece of photography, intended as a letter of condolence to Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late President. The whole work was done with a pen and ink, on a sheet of paper five feet long by seven broad. It contains 18 poetical inscriptions, in as many different languages, and a likeness of General Taylor, in which the outlines of the face and whole person are formed of written portions of the biography and sentiments of the deceased. His hair is composed of the following words, so disposed as at a little distance to appear quite natural: 'In the battle-field, amidst the sound of the cannon, the drums and trumpets, the hurra of the siege and the sighs of the wounded, my looks became whitened.' The eyes, viz.: 'My glance was ever forward—to the Father in Heaven, and for the Republic.'

The nose is composed of the following words: 'I breathed always the air of liberty—in any other air I could not exist.' The mouth is composed from his last words: 'I have always done my duty. I am not afraid to die.' The neck: 'Not proud, save only in being a son of the Republic, and in its service.' The shoulders: 'With pleasure I have borne the great duties which the nation has honored me.'

The rest of the portrait is filled up in a similar manner, and surrounded by likenesses of Washington, Tell, Frederic Barbarossa, Alexander the Great, and Drago. The whole is signed by the President and members of both Houses of Congress, and is to be presented in the form of a memento from them to Mrs. Taylor.

DEATH IN THE CURET.—According to the New York Tribune, grocers and others of that city, sell large quantities of deadly poisons, under the name of vinegar. They manufacture a spurious article from sulphuric acid, or nitric acid, or citric acid or tartaric acid, a sufficient quantity of which will give a barrel of Croton water a sharp pungent taste. This is colored with sour beer or burnt sugar, for 'cider vinegar,' or is sold uncolored for 'white wine vinegar.' A mock article called vinegar, can be manufactured of any of these materials at an expense of ten cents per barrel exclusive of the cost of the

THE REMEDY THAT CURES.

Dr. Ayer: I have been long afflicted with Asthma, which grew yearly worse until last autumn, it brought on a cough which continued in my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to no purpose, until I used your CABBAGE PECTORAL, which has cured me, and you may well believe me.

Gratfully yours,
J. D. PHELPS.

If there is any value in the judgment of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.
Sole at Wholesale by Lee, Butler & Co., Hartford, at retail by C. L. Covill, Buttrick, Midletown, E. C. Ferre; New Haven, L. K. Dow, Bridgeport, Thompson & Booth; Norwich, Lee & Osgood; New London, P. L. Allen; Danbury, Wm. Stevens, and by druggists generally throughout the State.

May 1. 1850. 13w9

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1810. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, \$150,000, WITH POWER OF INCREASING IT TO \$250,000.

THIS long established and well known institution, has transacted a most extensive insurance business for more than thirty-seven years throughout the United States and the British North American provinces. It has acquired an unblemished public confidence, by an honorable and faithful fulfillment of its contracts; and owners of property are assured that all fair claims for losses under its policies will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid. Public buildings, manufactories, mills, machinery, dwelling houses, stores, iron and brass foundries, household furniture, vessels on the stocks or while in port, &c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will admit. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors:—

ELIPHALET TERRY, Esq., President.
Hezekiah Huntington, Charles Danvers,
Albert Day, Henry Knapp,
Junius S. Morgan, Calvin Day,
James Goodwin, Daniel Buck, Jr.,
JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made directly to the office of the Company at Hartford or to its Agents in the principal towns and cities of the Union.

April 5, 1850.

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED IN 1819, for the purpose of insuring against loss and damage by fire only;—Capital \$250,000, secured and vested in the most favorable manner—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices. The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to fluctuations by sweeping fire.—C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

The Office of the company is kept in their new building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, where constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

Members of the company are:—
Thomas K. Brace, Miles J. Tuttle,
Samuel Tudor, John L. Howell,
Joseph Pratt, Ebenezer Flower,
James Thomas, Eliphalet A. Bulkeley,
Ward Woodbridge, Roland Mathew,
Joseph Church, Edwin G. Ripley,
Silas E. Hamilton, S. S. Ward,
Frederic Tyler, Henry Z. Pratt,
Robert Buck.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.
S. L. LOOMIS, Secretary.

The Atna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

Hartford, April, 1850.

Protection Insurance Company—Fire and Marine.

OFFICE NO. 8 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, NORTH OF THE STATE HOUSE, HARTFORD CT.

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance.—has a capital of \$200,000, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The company will issue policies on Fire or Marine risks on terms as favorable as other Offices.

Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

The Directors are:—
Daniel W. Clark, John Wadsworth,
Charles H. Northam, Eliza Peck,
William Kellogg, Thomas Belknap,
Lemuel Humphrey, A. G. Hazard,
Benjamin W. Greene, Ebenezer Seeley,
John Throld, Mark Howard,
Elery Hills, John W. Seymour.

D. W. CLARK, President.
Wm. CORNELL, Secretary.

Hartford, April, 1850.

PARSONS' NEW DUCQUERREAN ROOMS.

THE subscriber has just fitted up pleasant and beautiful rooms, for taking Daguerreotype likenesses, on the corner of Main and Asylum sts., 1st door North of Spruce & Co's Dry Goods Store.

Persons that wish to get a good Daguerreotype at the cheapest price, may be sure this is the place for them to call. The subscriber has had the experience of 4 years at the business, and thinks he can take superior pictures as well give satisfaction.—His friends and the public are invited to call and examine specimens.

GEORGE F. PARSONS,
Please remember the place, 184-13, corner of Main and Asylum sts.
May 23.

IMPROVEMENT IN WASHING.

BARTLETT'S AMERICAN CLEANSING FLUID.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.

Families can save three-fourths the labor of washing by the use of this Fluid. If used according to the directions it is warranted not to injure the clothes or cut the hands, and as it dispenses with the use of the pounding barrel and wash board, with the attendant hard labor and wear of the clothes, the ease with which an ordinary washing may be done will be found truly surprising.

The clothes will be as white and clean as those washed in the usual way, and as the expense is not more than that of the soap ordinarily used, it is confidently believed that housekeepers will find it greatly to their advantage to give it a trial.

For sale by H. D. FOX, 49 Main st.; GURDON FOX, 12 Central Row; H. E. & M. GILBERT, 35 Main st.; W. H. GILBERT, 76 Main st.; ALJAY GOODWIN, 6 Pearl st.; H. A. GOODWIN, 193 Main st.; J. G. LITCHFIELD, 28 N. Main st.; CASE & PARKER, 388 N. Main st.; THOMPSON & WORK, 22 State st.; BOWWELL, Druggist, 75 Main st.; WEEKS & POMROY, 118 Main and 17 Ferry sts.

Books and Stationery.

THE subscriber intends keeping a complete assortment of School, Theological and Miscellaneous Books. To the Stationery department particular attention is given. The orders of Country Teachers, School Teachers and others will be faithfully attended to.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

C. M. WELLES,
192 Main Street.
May 20.

Wanted.

MINUTES of the Stoughton Union Association of the following dates, viz: 1776, 1778, 1800, 1817. Any one having the above numbers, or any one of them, will confer a great favor upon the Association, if they will forward them to the clerk, at Groton Bank, Ct.

The object of obtaining the above numbers, is to complete the history of their doings for Seventy Eight years, an object worthy of consideration.

At the last anniversary of this Body a vote was passed requesting the clerk to make an effort to obtain the above papers.

N. B. The Minutes of that date, are "The Stoughton Baptist Association," the term "Union" was not used until a union took place between what was termed "The Groton Conference," and "The Stoughton Baptist Association."

By order and in behalf of the Association,
N. T. ALLEN, Clerk.
Groton Bank, Ct., June 27th 1850.



SARSAPARILLA.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, and for the Cure of Scrophulous Rheumatism, Stomach Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sore, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Discharges, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Headache, Constipation, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Debility, &c.

THE Records of Medical Science, abounding as they do with ample testimonials to the value and efficacy of different medicinal agents, scarcely furnish a parallel with the results secured from a multitude of living witnesses to the great worth of Sarsaparilla. The remarkable cures of a great variety of diseases effected by its use, its safety, its purity, its inviolable efficacy, its long and successful experience of fourteen years has won for it a deserved popularity, and its preparation ever attained. Its extensive use throughout the world, and the numerous testimonials received by the proprietors, stand as a permanent and reliable evidence of its efficacy, and its inviolable efficacy, and its long and successful experience of fourteen years has won for it a deserved popularity, and its preparation ever attained. Its extensive use throughout the world, and the numerous testimonials received by the proprietors, stand as a permanent and reliable evidence of its efficacy, and its inviolable efficacy, and its long and successful experience of fourteen years has won for it a deserved popularity, and its preparation ever attained.

The following testimonials are selected from among the multitude of those we are daily receiving, and for further confirmation, the reader is referred to the Family Recipe and Medical Almanac, furnished gratuitously by all agents.

New York, July 27, 1849.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feelings in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor; the head, face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish, the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating agonies, as it affected the joints more severely than any other complaint. She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without effecting a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pronounced self-healed, but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged; but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in addition more than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla. My object in making this communication is, that all who have been suffering as she has may know where and to whom to apply for relief, (and that not in vain), as a complete cure will be the result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks; and believe me, gentlemen, yours sincerely,
FREDERICK NAGER, 32 Nassau st.

N. B.—For a corroborative of the above, apply to Mr. H. McCune, at Messrs. Bowen & McCune's store, Broadway, N. Y.

City and County of New York, ss.—Ferdinand Nager being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and belief.—Sworn and subscribed this 27th day of June, 1849, before me,

C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.
Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.—Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

For sale by C. P. WELLS, JOHN BRADDOCK, and J. J. DIMOCK, Hartford; by S. C. GORHAM, New Haven; and B. K. BLISS, Springfield.
June 21. 13w16



VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CRUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, if I do not wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the evidence of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope of suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured the will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

PROF. CLEVELAND, of Boston College, Maine, writes—"I have witnessed the effects of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

REV. DR. OSGOOD writes—"That he considers 'CHERRY PECTORAL' the best medicine for Pulmonary Affections, and ever given to the public, and that his daughter after being obliged to keep her room four months with a severe settled cough, accompanied by raising of blood, night sweats, and the attendant symptoms of Consumption, commenced the use of the 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' and had completely recovered."

EX-CHANCELLOR KING.

of New York says—"I have been a great sufferer from Bronchitis, and but for the use of the 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' might have continued to be so for many years to come, but by its use, I am happy to bear testimony to its efficacy."

From such testimony we ask the public to judge for themselves.

HEAR THE PATIENT.

Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir: For two years I was afflicted with a very severe cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and profuse night sweats. By the advice of my attending physician, I was induced to use your 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' and in a few weeks I do so tell I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect to your preparation.

JAMES RANDALL.
Hamden ss. SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 27, 1849.

This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect.

LORENZO NORTON, Justice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

VOL XXIX.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Is published every Friday Morning, at the Office corner Main and Asylum Streets.

TERMS.

Subscribers in the city furnished by the carrier at Two Dollars per annum.
Papers sent by mail at Two Dollars in advance with a discount of twelve and a half per cent. Agents becoming responsible for six or more copies. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates advertising in this city.

Communications, in order to insure an early insertion, should reach us as early as Tuesday morning, and addressed to BUREAU SMITH, post paid.

ROBERT NOURSE, GENERAL AGENT.

Slip from the Missionary Magazine for the

Death of Rev. Dr. Judson.

The mournful, but not wholly unexpected intelligence has reached us that the Rev. ARISTIDE JUDSON, D. D., the senior missionary of the Union, died at sea, April 12, 1850, in the sixty-second year of his age. The intelligence was communicated by Mr. T. Ranney, in a letter dated, Mauritius, June 1, whose narrative we have somewhat condensed, but omitting no material fact.

It will be recollected that our last information left Dr. Judson on board the French bark, Aristide Marie, bound for the Isle of Bourbon, with reluctant assent of his